

importance to our country because of the secrecy under which it is being negotiated.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative POLIS from Colorado. Again, you have been an outstanding advocate on behalf of the American worker.

And I too did the exact same thing. I looked at sections of this, and my staff weren't allowed; but even more troubling, I wasn't allowed to take notes about the language of these agreements.

But from what I saw in the agreements was definitely no better than past agreements and very likely could be worse when it comes to labor standards and when it comes to our procurement policies allowing us to have Buy American laws.

So the Congressional Progressive Caucus today really wanted to highlight the American worker. And the two issues that we wanted to highlight tonight, one was the need to raise the minimum wage, something we expect the Senate may be taking up yet this year, and that we hope this body will take up. And let's raise that minimum wage to \$10.10, just like the proposal that we have before Congress.

Secondly, let's make sure we have fair trade deals, not just free trade, but fair trade deals that protect the American worker, protect the environment, protect our businesses around intellectual property and other concerns. We can do that. And the Congressional Progressive Caucus will continue to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WALORSKI). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I am here today, unfortunately, to talk about the continuing inaction of this body on immigration reform. It has been 159 days since the Senate passed a commonsense immigration reform bill securing our borders, creating jobs for Americans, restoring the rule of law, requiring employment verification, uniting families. And this body has failed to act.

The House's failure to act on immigration reform has already cost our economy over \$6 billion. Today, Madam Speaker, I want to talk about the human cost as well.

In the week following the Thanksgiving holidays, I want to recognize those individuals that are suffering because of our inaction, families that are torn apart, immigrant workers so critical for our economic success, living in the United States, who even helped put our Thanksgiving dinners on the table this year.

I want to begin by telling the inspiring story of a Capitol Hill staffer, sadly, a former Capitol Hill staffer,

Erika Andiola. I had the opportunity to meet Erika and her mother today, and I hope that her story will inspire this body to finally reform our broken immigration system.

Erika wrote this letter to many of her friends, including some of your staffers, Madam Speaker, just the other day about why she is leaving:

Dear friends, today is my last day on the Hill. While "last day on the job emails" are customary, I wanted to share the unfortunate reason I am leaving. A few days ago, I informed my boss I would be leaving my job on Capitol Hill to return home to Mesa, Arizona, and fight against efforts to deport my mother.

After a year as a congressional staffer, during the push to bring millions of people out of the shadows in the U.S., I am now needed most as a daughter to my mother.

In many ways, my life represents a broad spectrum of experience for undocumented young people in our country. I am facing the most painful aspect of the record-setting deportations of the Obama Administration: family separation by deportation.

My home was raided by ICE on the same date I began my work in Congress. The raid stemmed from a traffic stop. While ICE is supposed to prioritize deportations for violent crimes, they decided to go after my mother, who has never committed a violent crime.

Families being separated is nothing new. The administration is currently nearing the 2 million deportation mark. Behind that number is an even larger number of families, like my family, being left behind.

I had the opportunity to meet Erika Andiola and her mother earlier today, and I can tell you we will miss her service in this body for the Member she worked for. She has her legal status, thanks to President Obama's Deferred Action program, or DACA, that allows her the paperwork to work, again a result of the inaction of this body, that the Executive had to take action, with the limited authority he has, to at least give a temporary reprieve to Erika. But no such help for her mother.

And who among us wouldn't, if forced to choose between our job and our family, who wouldn't choose our family?

As Erika returns home to Arizona, I wish her and her mother well and good luck in ensuring that they can stay together in a country that I hope values families, just as it valued Erika's service to her country as a congressional staffer.

I encourage everyone to share Erika's story and to get involved at keepustogether.org to help keep Erika's family together.

Our inaction on immigration reform has also impacted our immigrant workforce, a critical part of our economy. Roughly 16 percent of all workers in the U.S. are foreign born, in diverse sectors from agriculture to information technology to hospitality to self-employed entrepreneurs.

As the Aspen Institute's November series of "Working in America" noted, the experience of immigrant workers varies significantly. Some achieve great success, while others are employed in low-paying and substandard working conditions.

In my State of Colorado, according to the 2011 census, over 11 percent of our workforce is comprised of immigrants. Among them, unauthorized immigrants comprise nearly 5 percent of Colorado's workforce. That is according to a study by the Perryman Group.

If we were to remove unauthorized immigrants from Colorado tomorrow, our State, my State, would lose \$8 billion in economic activity, \$3.6 billion in gross state product, and it would cost our State almost 40,000 jobs for Americans that would be destroyed if we didn't have the people that are in Colorado today already working and simply lack a legal way to do that that only this body can fix.

Nationwide, the millions of undocumented immigrant workers are often marginalized and exploited. In many cases, they have harvested our Thanksgiving dinners. They have harvested our onions, packed our tomatoes, perhaps cleaned your hotel room, Madam Speaker, or mine, washed our dishes.

Yet, their immigration status means that when unscrupulous employers try to take advantage, they often lack a voice to stand up for stable and fair working conditions or to report crimes.

Undocumented workers around our country engage in difficult, dangerous work under the harsh conditions. They often live in fear of detention or deportation.

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Consider the example of a worker in Nashville who, while cleaning the restaurant where she was employed, cut herself, yet her managers refused for 4 hours to take her to the hospital. Even after receiving medical treatment, her employer refused to pay any of the costs for an employment-related injury. And the injury caused her a permanent handicap, with limited mobility in her hand.

Or consider the case of Raul, a North Carolina farmworker who lacks documentation. Raul shares a room and dirty and freezing bathrooms and showers with six others. Raul rises every day to provide for his family and give them the life he never had. Because his family is in another country, he hasn't seen his children in 5 years and misses them terribly, but his immigration status prevents him from even visiting his family back home and being able to return to his job here.

Or consider the case of Guadalupe Hernandez, a returned migrant and former undocumented farmworker who came to the U.S. at the age of 12 and has been back and forth three times since. Guadalupe endures working for 12 to 14 hours a day at minimum wage in order to provide for schooling for her five children.

So while Congress is working 113 days next session, 113 days next year—that is how much we will be here. I sure hope it is enough time to reform our immigration system. So while Congress is working 113 days, the average undocumented farmworker's workload

is close to 200 days a year squeezed into 36 weeks of seasonal work, working double shifts to be able to put food on our tables for Thanksgiving.

While Congress works an average of 3 days per week and Members of Congress earn \$3,500 a week, undocumented workers work 53 hours a week at an average salary of \$318 a week.

In the time it takes Congress to hold our first vote in a series of votes—15 minutes, how long it takes people to come here and cast their vote—the average immigrant worker has picked four 30-pound buckets of grapes.

Our current immigration system has allowed the situation to persist and worsen. The current system lacks a pathway to citizenship without a family member who is already a U.S. citizen or permanent legal resident. Even legal guest workers under our current immigration laws are subject to workplace abuse, are poorly paid, often risk having their identity documents seized, and often live in reprehensible living conditions.

H-2 guest workers, low-skilled seasonal jobs, are bound to employers who hire them and can't even search for other work. They are often overloaded with debt because of the fees that recruiters charge to bring them from their own country and arrange for transportation.

Comprehensive immigration reform would protect American workers by preventing unauthorized immigrants from undermining wage and safety laws and protecting U.S. workers' rights.

H.R. 15, the bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform bill I am proud to have helped introduce in the House, would provide relief and help to all workers. The bill is similar to the Senate's immigration reform bill that passed with more than two-thirds of the Senate support, including agriculture, business, labor, tech, and many others in a broad-based coalition.

We are joined here on the floor by a champion of immigration reform, a Member of the House from the great State of California. It is my honor to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS).

Mr. CÁRDENAS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I want to just explain some facts to my fellow Americans. I want to remind us that immigrants contribute tremendously to our economy as workers, taxpayers, and consumers. But despite their contributions, immigrants face exploitation and significant barriers to advancement in our country. When we look at how important immigrants are to our economy, it comes as no surprise that when we help immigrants succeed, we help our economy succeed.

And one of the things I want everybody to remember, as I speak for the next few minutes, is that at any given time in our great Nation's history, somebody in your ancestry was treated less-than. There was a time where if

you were of Irish descent, you were treated badly; if you were Russian, you were treated badly; if you were Chinese, you were treated badly; if you were Eastern European, you were treated unfairly.

Unfortunately, what we have had in our country are phases where one particular person who looks a certain way—and especially when you think after 9/11—that people are treated differently. And the problem that I have with that is that that is not the America I was born into, and that is not the America that I want to represent, and that is not the America that is going to make this country prosper.

Immigrants make up a critical component of the American labor force. Immigrants accounted for nearly one-half of the U.S. labor force growth since the mid-1990s. Immigrants contribute to innovation, business creation, and job creation. Immigrants are more likely than native-born Americans to start their own businesses.

Immigrant-owned businesses employed 4.7 million Americans in 2007 alone. In 2011, immigrant businesses were estimated to generate \$775 billion in revenue, \$125 billion in payroll, and \$100 billion in income.

Immigrants also help to slow the aging of our labor force and the corresponding economic burdens that come with that.

Immigrants make up a critical component of America's agricultural industry, in particular. That is what brought my father to this country. He worked in the fields in the Central Valley of California so that my mother could stay home and raise, eventually, the 11 children that they had together. About 77 percent of the farmworker labor force is foreign-born, like my father, and at least one-half of the farmworkers are undocumented.

Farmworker work is one of the most hazardous occupations in our country and in the world, and many of these jobs would go unfilled without immigrant workers.

That is another thing that my father wanted for me. He worked in the fields tirelessly. His hands would bleed so that we, Americans, could have fresh fruits and vegetables on our table. But he dreamed that his children, American-born children, could actually go to college and surpass his dreams, as he only had a first grade education in the country that he came from.

With the help of immigrant farmworkers in America, the value of U.S. agricultural exports rose 2.5 times between 1989 and 2009, and exports of high-value agricultural products, including fruits and vegetables, more than tripled.

America, it is really important for us to understand, when we don't welcome those hardworking immigrants to be part of our integrated workforce, what happens is that places like Argentina, who would love to compete with us, they laugh at us, and they say, We will sell you our products. We will sell you

our oranges and vegetables. They are pretty good, but they are not American-made.

Immigrants contribute to our economy through taxes. The State and local taxes paid in 2010 alone by households headed by undocumented immigrants was over \$11 billion. And this is according to the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. Undocumented immigrants contributed as much as \$13 billion in payroll taxes to the Social Security program in 2010 but only took \$1 billion in benefits, creating a net positive effect on our Social Security system that benefits Americans, and this is according to the Social Security Administration.

Despite their contributions, immigrants face exploitation and significant barriers to advancement; and again, that is not the America we should feel proud of.

We have an opportunity to pass comprehensive immigration reform in this great country on this floor. All we need is the opportunity to put a bill up for a vote. And I believe that the majority of Members of this House will do the righteous thing, the right thing, and welcome those immigrants and integrate them into our system; and we will see the economy of the United States of America flourish once again like we all want it to, like we hope it should, and how we all deserve to see happen.

For example, immigrants of legal status earn 10 percent more than those who are undocumented, again, boosting the economy. Comprehensive immigration reform would allow immigrant students—DREAMers, as some of us call them—to gain a greater earning boost as more are able to attend college and become productive members of our labor force. Comprehensive labor reform would allow undocumented entrepreneurs the ability to expand their businesses and hire American citizens.

When we look at how important immigrants are to our economy, it comes as no surprise that when we help immigrants succeed, America succeeds. Our country is built on the backs of immigrants from Europe, from Africa, from the Americas, from Canada, from every part of this world. We are the country where dreams come true. We are the country where freedom rings true.

But right now, 11 million human beings do not enjoy those freedoms, yet they are here toiling, working, and we are benefiting from that. And that is a shame. We are better than that, America. We deserve an opportunity to see this legislative body vote on comprehensive immigration reform.

And I will say it once again: If we don't do it because it is just the right thing to do, let's do it for the selfish reason that it will boost the economy of the United States of America more than we have seen in over 50 years.

Mr. POLIS. One of the ways that H.R. 15 was actually brought to the floor of the House and introduced was by the chief sponsor of the bill. The gentleman from Florida, in his short time

in the House, has made an enormous impression, and particularly in pushing for comprehensive immigration reform.

H.R. 15, which is very similar to the Senate bill—and if we were to pass it in this body, it would be able to be ratified with the changes and sent to the President's desk—continues to gain support in this body. And I am happy to yield to its principal author, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, I don't know of any other district in the United States that more clearly shows the economic contributions of immigrants than my own. You see it everywhere, from the languages spoken on the street to the diverse businesses on every corner.

Miami is a town built by immigrants. It is a perfect example of what happens when, instead of forcing people to live in the shadows, you welcome immigrants and you allow them to work and become valued members of the community.

Over the last 50 years, south Florida has seen unprecedented growth and has become the gateway to Latin America and its economy. None of this—none of this—would be possible without the hard work of immigrants who came to my community searching for the American Dream, just like my parents did. I would like to share a few of their stories.

Jose lives in Homestead. It is an area in my district that produces nearly half of the winter vegetables consumed in the entire United States. He came to this country in 1986 and, despite his best efforts, was unable to gain status. Even after suffering from a workplace accident that resulted in his finger being amputated and another in which he injured his back and arm, he still wakes up every day at 5 a.m. to do whatever needs to be done on the farm, from cleaning to planting to packing. Jose's wife was deported. He is now the primary breadwinner for his family. Both of his parents died in Mexico. He was unable to say good-bye. Jose does his job, pays his taxes, and serves as an advocate and mentor for other farmworkers, but our immigration system has done nothing but turn a blind eye to his sacrifice.

Lourdes started working in the fields at the age of 10, picking asparagus, tomatoes, and cucumbers all over the east coast. Despite having to drop out of high school because of the work and the constant moving, Lourdes eventually was able to complete her social work degree 20 years after she started, and all of her children have been able to go to college. Last year, she was recognized by the White House as a champion of change and is now an advocate for the farmworker community and is a proud champion of immigration reform.

And finally, I want to talk about someone who is sitting in the gallery, Secia Soza. Until the age of 8, she had always assumed that she had been born

in the United States, like her brother. While she eventually was granted deferred action, both of her parents have been deported.

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Neither were criminals. In fact, her father owned a small business.

There are millions of Joses and Lourdeses and Secias. They grow our food, they build our homes, and they care for our families. They often work at jobs that no one wants and start businesses that create jobs when there were none before and in areas where they are needed most.

Our Nation would not be the society it is today without the generations of immigrants who came to our shores searching for a better life. The 11 million undocumented individuals living here today are no different. They are American in every way but on paper.

If we want to secure our economic future, we need to fix our broken immigration system in a way that addresses our need for immigrant workers and recognizes the incredible sacrifices and hard work that immigrants endure.

Jose, Lourdes, and Secia have waited long enough. The time to pass immigration reform is now.

If the gentleman from Colorado would permit, I also want to recognize those folks who labor in my community at this a long time. They spend enormous hours and effort trying to pass this. From our communities they come here and make a difference. We thank them. Some of them are in the audience today. I appreciate their work. Among them, Nora Santiago, has done a wonderful job for years, not only in moving the issue but in caring for some of these children that get left behind when their parents get deported.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All Members are reminded that it is not in order to bring to the attention of the House an occupant of the gallery.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, the gentle people in the gallery, the men and women who are spending their time here, would not have to be in those galleries advocating if this House simply took up the bill.

Do you think they want to be spending their time here, Madam Speaker? Is that what you think, they want to be spending their time here in the gallery, probably traveling at their own expense to Washington?

And you are saying we are addressing them, and that is what you are upset about, Madam Speaker?

I want you, Madam Speaker, to address the reason that they are here. They are here because our government is tearing apart their families, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Colorado understand all Members—

Mr. POLIS. Will the Speaker understand that the Speaker is obstructing

H.R. 15 from coming to the floor? Will the Speaker understand that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. POLIS. Will the Speaker understand that? Will the Speaker understand that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. POLIS. Will the Speaker understand that the Speaker is preventing H.R. 15 from coming to the floor, and that is why there are men and women in the gallery that potentially face deportation and their families are being torn apart.

It is very simple, Madam Speaker. Very simple. We need an immigration system that reflects our values as Americans—a Nation of immigrants and a Nation of laws. One that creates jobs for Americans; one that reduces our deficit by over \$200 billion; secures our border; prevents terrorists from entering our country so we know who is here; and ensures that crimes are reported.

We can do that, Madam Speaker.

And I have heard it said that perhaps some prefer to do it piecemeal. Let's see what the pieces are and let's have a meal. That is what the Thanksgiving spirit is all about. We will be happy to look at the pieces. Let's see them.

In fact, the Judiciary Committee has reported out four bills. Those bills aren't perfect, by any means; but through the Rules Committee and the amendment process on the floor, I hope that we could potentially make them part of a bill. But those four bills have languished.

In the meantime, other bills that have come through the Judiciary Committee, for instance, an asbestos bill, found a fast track to the floor. Patent reform, fast track to the floor. Four immigration bills passed out of committee. Weeks go by, months ago by, and nobody hears a thing.

Why aren't we considering those bills, Madam Speaker?

Even I support this patent bill that we will be voting on tomorrow. But even from our friends in the tech community, job creators, major companies, they like this bill, in many cases. But you know what they really want? Immigration reform. They will say, Fine, you helped us out finding a few patent trolls. Now get immigration reform done, because we will be able to create jobs for Americans.

That is what we are here for, Madam Speaker: uniting American families, creating jobs for Americans.

We do that, Madam Speaker, by passing H.R. 15, by passing pieces and having a meal, however you want to do it. In fact, how about we invite our friends from across the aisle, Republicans, to join us here next week to talk about immigration reform and a path forward?

We have been down here every week since the Senate passed comprehensive immigration reform demanding the House bring up pieces or bring up comprehensive immigration reform, and we

invite our Republicans friends to discuss this with us.

There is no Democratic or Republican solution. This takes us working together for an American solution. We know that, Madam Speaker. H.R. 15 is not a Democratic bill or Republican bill. It is a bipartisan bill, with principals from both parties. More than two-thirds of the Senate support its commonsense approach.

We can improve upon the pieces and have a meal, or we can pass comprehensive immigration reform to reflect our values as Americans and create jobs for Americans and protect our borders.

The longer that we fail to act, the more men and women will have to be in these galleries here, Madam Speaker—perhaps against your wishes—will have to be fasting; will have to quit their jobs working in Congress, like Erika, because her mother is facing deportation.

Is that the America we want when we look at ourselves in the mirror?

Madam Speaker, is that what we are proud of as Americans? Is that our values? Are we proud that a young, talented staff person like Erika, working on behalf of her country for her Congresswoman here in the United States Capitol has to quit her own job because our own government is deporting her own mother, who hasn't committed any criminal or violent crime? It might have cost the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars for deportation and at the cost of tearing a family apart and preventing Erika from offering all that she had to give to our great country.

We can do better, Madam Speaker. We can do better by the handful of people in this gallery and the millions of families across this country that are demanding action now, and the hundreds of million—yes, every American man, woman, and child who stands to benefit by immediate action here in the House of Representatives.

I yield back the balance of my time.

TPP TRADE AGREEMENT

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to associate myself with the Special Order opposing any fast track deal for the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or the TPP trade agreement as it is called.

It is simply the same old trade model since 1975 that has caused this country to rack up over \$9 trillion of trade deficit—more imports coming in here than exports going out. An incredible debt.

We talk about the budget deficit. The reason we have a budget deficit is because we have a trade deficit and the outsourcing of jobs from coast to coast.

There is simply no reason to bring up a deal under the fast track procedure which will not permit amendment on this floor—a deal negotiated in secret by yet another Presidential administration.

Americans know how the middle class has been shrinking, how incomes have been shrinking, how production from coast to coast has been outsourced.

I associate myself with the remarks with the Special Order this evening that calls on the administration to rebalance our trade accounts. They could take up a bill that I have authored to rebalance America's trade accounts and take a look at all of these nations with which we have amassed these huge, huge deficits while our production is being outsourced.

Madam Speaker, let's table the Trans-Pacific Partnership deal. Let's table fast track and develop a brand-new trade model that benefits the United States of America and its people again so their incomes can rise.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for December 2 through December 5 on account of attending to family acute medical care and hospitalization.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 5, 2013, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3981. A letter from the Director — Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Deposit Insurance Regulations; Definition of Insured Deposit (RIN: 3064-AE00) received December 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3982. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Etofenprox; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0905; FRL-9902-39] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3983. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Revisions to the Knox County Portion of the Tennessee State Implementation Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0455; FRL-9903-17-Region-4] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3984. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New York; Determination of Clean Data for the 1987 PM10 Standard for the New York County Area [Docket No.: EPA-R02-OAR-2013-0618; FRL-9903-24-Region-2] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3985. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Florida: General Requirements and Gasoline Vapor Control; Correcting Amendment [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0385; FRL-9903-23-Region 4] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3986. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metaldehyde; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0706; FRL-9399-8] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3987. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Electronic Reporting Under the Toxic Substances Control Act [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0519; FRL-9394-6] (RIN: 2070-AJ75) received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3988. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Octadecanoic Acid, 12-Hydroxy-, Homopolymer, Ester with 2-Methyloxirane Polymer with Oxirane Monobutyl Ether; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0526; FRL-9903-18] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3989. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Quinclorac; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0429; FRL-9902-15] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3990. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County Area [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0194; FRL-9838-6] received November 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3991. A letter from the Chief Legal Officer, Privacy and Civil Liberties Board, Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Freedom of Information, Privacy Act, and Government in the Sunshine Act Procedures [PCLOB; Docket No. 2013-0003; Sequence 1] (RIN: 0311-AA01) received November 18, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3992. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife; Notice of 12-Month Finding on a Petition To List the Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) as an Endangered of Threatened Distinct Population Segment (DPS) in the Gulf of Mexico [Docket No.: 1206013325-3912-03] (RIN: 0648-XA983) received December 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.